

## TAULBEE DEAD.

He Expires at Providence Hospital at 5 A. M.

DELIRIOUS TO THE LAST MOMENT.

For Some Days the Doctors Have Given Up All Hope.

MR. KINCAID HAS BEEN REARRESTED

Prostrated By Nervous Exhaustion and His Condition Serious.

A Double Tragedy May Be the Result—

The Ex-Congressman Died Without Telling His Story of the Homicide—He Expressed No Remorse Against the Correspondent—From the First He Was Sure His Death Blow Had Been Struck, and He Would Receive No Encouragement—Spreading the News Throughout the City—The Greatest Regret Expressed—Self-Defense Will Be the Theory Advanced by the Lawyers—A Formal Charge of Murder Has Been Entered—Detailed Account of the Shooting.

Just at 5 o'clock this morning came the change that made a homicide of the Taulbee-Kincaid shooting at the Capitol. For forty-eight hours past the end had been expected at almost any moment. The Kentuckian's constitution, strong as it was, could not rally from the blow. For two days his mind had not been lucid an hour. He mumbled in his delirium disconnected phrases and clauses devoid of meaning, and spoke of his family and home back in Kentucky as though he thought himself back there with his family about him.

The doctors gave up hope of saving Mr. Taulbee's life two days ago. From the day of the shooting the progress of the case was steadily toward the end that came this morning. Before midnight last night the doctors decided he could not live out the coming day. Dr. Kincaid, the resident physician at Providence Hospital, was with the dying man till 4 o'clock this morning, when he was compelled to leave to gain some rest. Mr. Taulbee lay in his bed breathing with great difficulty, and his pulse was a mere flutter. At 4 o'clock, when the doctor left him, he seemed to be in a light sleep, though he moaned and mumbled constantly to himself as though in great pain. At 5 o'clock he would suffer a severe spasm of pain in his head and would press his hands to his temples and grind his teeth in his agony. These spasms of pain were much more severe than they had been before last night, and occurred at longer and longer intervals till he died.

As his condition grew worse, and his strength waned his pain seemed to grow less excruciating, till for six hours before he died he seemed to suffer scarcely at all. But his delirium continued up to the time of his death, and he was not lucid a moment at any time during the past forty-eight hours. Hypodermic injections of morphia were constantly necessary to allay the pain and enable the dying man to gain some little rest.

When Dr. Coomes left the dying man this morning at 4 o'clock there were at his bedside his brother, son and brother-in-law, but he was not lucid a moment at any time during the past forty-eight hours. Hypodermic injections of morphia were constantly necessary to allay the pain and enable the dying man to gain some little rest.

The doctor had told the dying man's relatives that the case was hopeless and not far off the end, but he could do to wait. Death scarcely seemed to make any change. The delirious mumbled of meaningless words ceased, the labored breathing became less frequent, the eyes closed, and the shooting had become a homicide. The eleven days of slow death had worn out the Kentuckian's strength, and he died as much from exhaustion as from the injury to the membrane inclosing the brain, which is said to have been greatly inflamed. This bullet was never extracted.

Mr. Taulbee's face the last day or so took on a wan holiness. At last he had before, and the eyes sunk deep into the head. The swelling had about all gone from the injured eye, and the face was no longer discolored or puffed out in much better condition than the day of the shooting. For weeks before he died he was kept alive only by stimulants, which, while they were assimilated, could not counteract the weakening effect of the wound.

Twice during the past four days Assistant United States District Attorney Ames has gone to the Providence Hospital to get an anti-mortem statement from Mr. Taulbee. On both occasions he found the wounded man delirious, and so he died without ever having told his story of the homicide.

The attending physicians say that from the first Mr. Taulbee was sure his death blow had been dealt him and that his death was sure, and that, too, in a very short time. He was gloomy and depressed all the time, and his spirits never rallied after he was taken to the hospital.

Before his delirium became pronounced he talked frequently of his approaching death, and would not listen to the kind-hearted entreaties of his brother and son. Yesterday Rev. Mr. Jones, a Methodist clergyman, went to the hospital to pray with the ex-prosecutor, but he was so delirious that his attention could not be fixed on anything. He did not express any resentment toward Kincaid, and rarely spoke of him.

The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made, but it is thought the body will be embalmed here and taken back to his home in Kentucky for burial. It is very probable that there will be no funeral services here at all. The body will probably remain at the hospital until after the post-mortem examination is made. When the inquest will be held has not been decided yet.

Dr. Patterson, the coroner, is in Chicago. The deputy coroner, Dr. Schaeffer, and he are visiting very ill at his home on Q street. He is so ill that his family hesitated about informing him of Mr. Taulbee's death for fear of making him uneasy and aggravating his illness. Unless his condition improves, another deputy coroner will have to be sworn in to make the autopsy and hold the inquest.

Dr. Taulbee and the dead man's son are anxious that the matter be got over with as soon as possible. They are still with the body at Providence Hospital, and deny themselves to visitors. The autopsy will be held either to-night or to-morrow morning. The coroner is expected here to-night.

The wife of the deceased and Dr. J. Taulbee, the eldest brother, are expected here this evening. They are on their way from Kentucky.

MR. KINCAID REARRESTED.

He is Prostrated with Nervous Exhaustion—His Condition Serious. At 6 o'clock this morning—exactly one hour after the death of Mr. Taulbee—Police Officer Orlan called at Mr. Kincaid's room, at 1235 F street northwest. He tapped at the door, but it was not necessary for him to make his business known. Mr. Kincaid knew only too well the tragic occasion of his coming. He said:

"I am ready to surrender to the law." He then dressed himself, and accompanied the officer to the Police Station-house, where he was given a comfortable room on the second floor. An hour after his arrest Mr. Kincaid was prostrated with nervous exhaustion, and he was unable to move. He remained in this condition, with his head on his hand, until after 12 o'clock. Mr. Kincaid's condition is really serious. He has been an unwilling patient in the hospital for more than three years past. Clot, for prolonged confinement would be very apt to endanger his life.

Ever since the shooting Mr. Kincaid has been under the surveillance of a police officer. He did not make, nor would he have made, any attempt to escape the consequences of his act. Every twelve hours a police officer was detailed to accompany him wherever he went. This task was not difficult, for Mr. Kincaid's health was such that he went about like a child.

After being taken to the Twelfth street station-house he became rapidly worse. He was disinclined to talk, and to have urged him to would have been tantamount to brutality. His condition has grown worse all day long, and it is not impossible that the tragedy may be made a double one by Mr. Kincaid's death. He is confined in what is called a witness room on the second floor of the station-house adjoining the main room. It is a tiny apartment with a floor and a window, but it is comparatively quiet and comfortable.

Written on the station-house arrest book at 6 o'clock this morning are the words: "Charles E. Kincaid, journalist, murderer," the charge now against him. It is not improbable, though, that on trial the charge will be made merely manslaughter.

At 6 o'clock Mr. Kincaid's condition was growing more and more serious. Dr. Harrison says: "I don't think he'll live to be tried."

SPREADING THE NEWS.

The Main Topic of Conversation at All the Public Resorts. The news of Mr. Taulbee's death spread rapidly throughout the city. At the hotels and other public resorts it was the main topic of conversation. The greatest regret was expressed by every one at the fatal termination of the unfortunate affair. Mr. Taulbee has always been popular in this city, not only among the police men, but with the residents proper of the city.

It is remarkable, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the majority of the closest and most intimate friends of the deceased do not express any regret against Mr. Kincaid. While they deplore the sad sequel to the shooting, they feel the deepest sympathy for Mr. Kincaid and hope for his early release from prison.

FEELING IN THE HOUSE.

Sorrow for Mr. Taulbee and Sympathy for Mr. Kincaid. The feeling among the members of the House generally was one of sorrow for Mr. Taulbee's untimely fate and of sympathy for Mr. Kincaid. The feeling was intended among the members of the Kentucky delegation. They had known and liked the deceased. They knew and only the other day a plume of his regretted tragedy. Indeed, Mr. Kincaid was and is a favorite among the Kentucky Congressmen. No wonder their allegiance was divided.

Mr. Kincaid took him to the hospital and leave his card for Dr. Taulbee and then proceeded to the station-house and do the same thing for Kincaid.

This tragedy is one that will not soon be forgotten by habitues of the Capitol. It is the first time in the history of that magnificent edifice that an assault resulting in homicide occurred within its marble and storied walls. Let us hope that it will also be the last.

THE FATAL ENCOUNTER.

Detailed Account of the Incidents of the Shooting.

On Friday, February 28, Mr. Taulbee and Mr. Charles E. Kincaid, correspondent of the Louisville Times, had an encounter at the east entrance to the Hall of Representatives. Just what passed between the two men at that time is involved in uncertainty, but it is known that the deceased assaulted Mr. Kincaid and pulled his ear. The latter, in turn, seized Mr. Taulbee by the collar and struck him with his fist, and declared he was not armed. It appears to be definitely settled that Mr. Taulbee replied, "You had better be."

Mr. Kincaid took him by the word and procured a pistol. About an hour and a half after the shooting occurred on the east steps leading from the House to the restaurant. The wounded man was carried off by friends and attended by Dr. Yoder, a Representative from Ohio, and Dr. Clarence Adams of this city. He was shortly after removed to Providence Hospital, where he lingered for several days, and his condition gradually grew weaker until death came to his relief this morning.

The United Press Account.

Mr. Taulbee's death has been expected for several days, but while there was still a chance for life the press has thought it advisable not to permit him to make an ante-mortem statement of the circumstances surrounding the shooting. He died, therefore, without making any statement, and the case

against Kincaid will rest entirely on the testimony of himself and two eye-witnesses of the tragedy. One of these eye-witnesses was Samuel Donelson of Tennessee, formerly Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, who has resigned to make a free statement for publication. Donelson was with Taulbee at the time the shooting occurred. The other witness was a boy who cannot be found.

The stories of the shooting differ in one important particular. Kincaid and Taulbee had had an encounter some time prior to the shooting in the corridor adjoining the Hall of the House of Representatives on the east. It was said just after the shooting took place that Kincaid had armed himself after the first encounter with Taulbee, and, seeing him going down the stairs that led to the basement, had run after him called to him and, as he turned, shot him in the face.

Kincaid claims that he armed himself in fear of danger from a further encounter with Taulbee, and that Taulbee had warned him to arm himself and that Taulbee insulted and attacked him on their second encounter, rendering, in his opinion, resort to the pistol a necessity. Kincaid's story of self-defense will be set up by Kincaid's lawyer.

MR. Taulbee's BIOGRAPHY.

Had He Lived He Would Probably Have Become a Wealthy Man.

The Directory of the Fifteenth Congress gives the following biographical sketch of the deceased:

William Preston Taulbee of Saylesville, Va., born in 1811, Ky., October 22, 1831; was educated in private schools; studied for the ministry from 1851 to 1878, and for the law from 1878 to 1881; admitted to the bar in 1881; was elected clerk of the Magistrate Court in 1878, and re-elected in 1882; was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and was re-elected to the Fiftyth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 11,940 votes against 11,194 votes for Hunt, Republican.

Mr. Taulbee was not a candidate for renomination or re-election to the Fifty-first Congress. The district (Tenth Kentucky) is now represented by John Henry Wilson, a Republican, who had been elected in 1881. Since his retirement from Congress Mr. Taulbee had been engaged in enterprises looking to the development of the material resources of Eastern Kentucky. He had lived and had his principal headquarters at it seemed they would do, had he become a very wealthy man. But he is prematurely dead, a victim of passion and the bloody code of honor of his native State.

A Sea Coast Defense.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorable reports on the House bills to establish a sea coast defense and frontier regiments, and for adding two artillery regiments to the regular army.

Postal Telegraphy.

Gardner G. Hubbard made an argument before the House Committee on Postoffice and Postroads in favor of postal telegraphy. He approves of the general scope of Postmaster-General Wamamaker's plan.

He thinks rates should be uniform, with three day rates of 15, 25 and 50 cents, and a night rate of 25 cents. He took issue with Dr. Green of the Western Union on most points.

There are, Dr. Green says, 108,000 telegrams sent in New York city in one day. An increase in proportion to population of the whole country to equal that would give 628,000 telegrams, instead of 54,000,000 as now, and what would be one telegram for every five letters.

Presidential Nominations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Smith, Deputy Postmaster-General, in place of General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, James H. Wood of New Hampshire, to be Consul of the United States at Sherbrooke.

Charles B. Wilson of Louisiana, to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana (William Greer withdrew); F. F. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., to be Supervisor of Census, Third District of Minnesota, vice W. H. Johnson, deceased.

G. B. Patterson of Florida, to be U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

George G. Briggs, postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich.

John H. Smith of Columbia, to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia (to be assigned to city of Georgetown).

WORKING AT THE LICENSES.

District Commissioners Engaged in Examining the Applications. The District Commissioners have at length taken up the long deferred work of passing upon the pending applications for liquor licenses, and last evening spent several hours examining those in the First Precinct with the following result:

Retail, approved—William H. Hammerly, 1105 C street; Henry Wassman, 301 Eleventh street; John H. Russell, 1335 E street; William Willers, 312 Eleventh street; Fred J. Driver, 1238 D street; John Thacker, 1231 C street; John Callahan, 319 Thirteenth street; Charles E. Schenck, 1323 E street; Louis Ulerick, 1112 E street; Samuel Bell, 406 Ninth street; Nicholas K. Way, 700 D street; Daniel Buckley, 702 E street; Henry R. Sanders, 933 D street; Leonard Exel, 712 E street; Leonard Exel, 444 Ninth street; Charles O. Bell, 337 D street.

Retail, rejected—Robert L. Cornell, 300 Eleventh street; W. G. & J. A. Silence, 304 Eleventh street; W. & J. Northridge, 314 E street; Louis C. Zerega, 1211 E street; Lucas G. Milavich, 1313 E street; Joseph Lillas, 202 D street; John K. Keith, 321 Thirteenth street; Edwin B. Georges, 1210 D street; Charles Hurdle, Jr., 1222 D street; Alice Curry, 1215 C street; Charles H. Weser, 400 Seventh street.

Wholesale, approved—Samuel Bien, 406 Ninth street; Henry Bush, 435 Eleventh street; Frank H. Flory, 1206 D street; Herman Benzer, 322 Temperance Hall alley.

The work will be resumed this afternoon and continued until it is finished up.

Will Hear Watching.

From the Albany Express. The first year of General Harrison's Administration bears the closest and most searching scrutiny. It is an Administration which will bear watching and investigation. It is at a critical hour. Administration, but one that is working for the solid interests of the American people.

Conking's Opinion of Gould.

Rocco Conking said of Jay Gould: "Had he not gone into business, but instead had taken up politics, he would have been the master politician of the country, and I think, the greatest diplomat in either continent."

Quite a Difference.

From the Boston Transcript. Silence is golden, but it is the other fellow's silence that is meant.

## THE BOGUS MERCHANTS.

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION TO WIPE THEM OUT.

Public Building Bills in the House—The Chandler-Call Matter—Gardner G. Hubbard Favors Postal Telegraphy—Mr. Allison's New Credentials.

Owing to small attendance of Senators at prayer this morning a call of the Senate was ordered. When a quorum was secured the journal was read and approved.

The credentials of Mr. Allison for his new term were presented and placed on file.

The resolution reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the Chandler-Call controversy, Mr. George of Mississippi addressed the Senate in support of the resolution and Mr. Hoar in favor of it.

In the House.

In pursuance to the agreement of Saturday, the public building bills, which that day passed the Committee of the Whole, came up this morning with the previous question ordered.

The District in Congress. The judicial sub-committee of the House District Committee, consisting of Chairman Grout and Messrs. Burton and Hemphill, this morning had under consideration two bills, one to prevent fraudulent transactions on the part of commission merchants and other consignees, the other to create the office of inspector of hay, straw and feed. The first was introduced in the House by Mr. Hitt, and in the Senate by Mr. Faulkner of West Virginia, and the latter in the House by Mr. Boothman of Ohio. The sub-committee heard arguments by Messrs. J. L. Barbour, S. Daish, W. S. Hoge, T. W. McKewen and D. G. Mohler. They favored both bills.

The first of the above bills was drawn up at the request of the commission merchants by John Blair Hoge, esq., District Attorney, who says there is no law in the District to punish consignees who sell goods consigned to them and absolutely refuse to pay for them.

A Sea Coast Defense.

The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day ordered favorable reports on the House bills to establish a sea coast defense and frontier regiments, and for adding two artillery regiments to the regular army.

Postal Telegraphy.

Gardner G. Hubbard made an argument before the House Committee on Postoffice and Postroads in favor of postal telegraphy. He approves of the general scope of Postmaster-General Wamamaker's plan.

He thinks rates should be uniform, with three day rates of 15, 25 and 50 cents, and a night rate of 25 cents. He took issue with Dr. Green of the Western Union on most points.

There are, Dr. Green says, 108,000 telegrams sent in New York city in one day. An increase in proportion to population of the whole country to equal that would give 628,000 telegrams, instead of 54,000,000 as now, and what would be one telegram for every five letters.

Presidential Nominations.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Smith, Deputy Postmaster-General, in place of General, with the rank of Brigadier-General, James H. Wood of New Hampshire, to be Consul of the United States at Sherbrooke.

Charles B. Wilson of Louisiana, to be Surveyor-General of Louisiana (William Greer withdrew); F. F. Smith of St. Paul, Minn., to be Supervisor of Census, Third District of Minnesota, vice W. H. Johnson, deceased.

G. B. Patterson of Florida, to be U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida.

George G. Briggs, postmaster at Grand Rapids, Mich.

John H. Smith of Columbia, to be Justice of the Peace for the District of Columbia (to be assigned to city of Georgetown).

WORKING AT THE LICENSES.

District Commissioners Engaged in Examining the Applications. The District Commissioners have at length taken up the long deferred work of passing upon the pending applications for liquor licenses, and last evening spent several hours examining those in the First Precinct with the following result:

Retail, approved—William H. Hammerly, 1105 C street; Henry Wassman, 301 Eleventh street; John H. Russell, 1335 E street; William Willers, 312 Eleventh street; Fred J. Driver, 1238 D street; John Thacker, 1231 C street; John Callahan, 319 Thirteenth street; Charles E. Schenck, 1323 E street; Louis Ulerick, 1112 E street; Samuel Bell, 406 Ninth street; Nicholas K. Way, 700 D street; Daniel Buckley, 702 E street; Henry R. Sanders, 933 D street; Leonard Exel, 712 E street; Leonard Exel, 444 Ninth street; Charles O. Bell, 337 D street.

Retail, rejected—Robert L. Cornell, 300 Eleventh street; W. G. & J. A. Silence, 304 Eleventh street; W. & J. Northridge, 314 E street; Louis C. Zerega, 1211 E street; Lucas G. Milavich, 1313 E street; Joseph Lillas, 202 D street; John K. Keith, 321 Thirteenth street; Edwin B. Georges, 1210 D street; Charles Hurdle, Jr., 1222 D street; Alice Curry, 1215 C street; Charles H. Weser, 400 Seventh street.

Wholesale, approved—Samuel Bien, 406 Ninth street; Henry Bush, 435 Eleventh street; Frank H. Flory, 1206 D street; Herman Benzer, 322 Temperance Hall alley.

The work will be resumed this afternoon and continued until it is finished up.

Will Hear Watching.

From the Albany Express. The first year of General Harrison's Administration bears the closest and most searching scrutiny. It is an Administration which will bear watching and investigation. It is at a critical hour. Administration, but one that is working for the solid interests of the American people.

Conking's Opinion of Gould.

Rocco Conking said of Jay Gould: "Had he not gone into business, but instead had taken up politics, he would have been the master politician of the country, and I think, the greatest diplomat in either continent."

Quite a Difference.

From the Boston Transcript. Silence is golden, but it is the other fellow's silence that is meant.

## WHIPPED TO DEATH.

The Brutal Act of a Frenzied Georgia Mother.

TIPPER, March 11.—There are two dead children in the deserted home of Mrs. Sarah Huggins. The little ones are terribly scarred and bloody from scores of gaping wounds. They were literally lashed to death by the mother, who apparently had worked herself into a frenzy bordering on insanity.

The crime was committed Sunday, and several persons who had called on the little ones, but did not suspect the tragedy being enacted in the little home.

Mrs. Huggins became angered at something the little ones had done and tied both of them securely before she began the punishment. One of them died under the lash, and the other, after enduring the most excruciating torture, succumbed during the night. Early this morning the unnatural mother left the house. The dead bodies of the children were found a few hours later. Particulars of the affair were learned from a negro servant on the place.

REARS OF DEAD MINERS.

Four Men Escape from the Mors Mine—A Horrible Tale.

LONDON, March 11.—The latest news from the Mors mine disaster is that four of the entombed miners succeeded in crawling through a crevice between the roof of the mine and the debris. They report that they passed over heaps of dead miners, and express the belief that none of the other entombed men are alive.

CLUNG TO A LIVE WIRE.

Narrow Escape of a Boston Lineman from a Terrible Death.

BOSTON, March 11.—A lineman in the employ of the New England Telephone Company was on duty at the building, repairing a telephone wire, and it is supposed that he slipped from the pole on the roof to which the wires were attached, and to save a fall, clung to the wires above his head.

Some pedestrians on the street below heard a scream and saw the man clinging to the wire, which he had caught with his left hand. An instant later he fell to the roof, which fortunately was flat, and he was found a few seconds later in an insensible condition. The man was taken to the Massachusetts General Hospital, where it was found that three fingers on his left hand were burned to the bone, the skin and flesh being all destroyed, and his unconscious condition for some time and had a narrow escape from death.

BROTHERHOOD MEETING.

Opening Session in Cleveland to Arrange the Schedule.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 11.—The opening session of the Brotherhood meeting was called to order in the Weddell House promptly at 10 o'clock this morning.

The New York and Pittsburg delegations got here during the forenoon, and all are ready to consider the business of the meeting.

Judge Drake said that God extended His sovereign mercy over some men and passed by others, but that God had never said that a man was predestinated to everlasting death, regardless of his life he had led on earth. God had foreordained men to suffering and wrath for their sins. The justice of God was meted out to man according to his desert. If men rejected God, they would be punished. "If we break down the doctrine of the sovereignty of God we have nothing, nothing to hope for. God came to save the whole world, and we must go to Him for salvation. If we accept that salvation we will be saved, if not we will be punished."

Vote! Vote! Vote! was called.

Dr. Hamilton and said that the Presbytery was ready to vote he would yield the floor and say nothing.

Dr. Bartlett's motion to vote was lost and Dr. Hamilton proceeded to speak. He deprecated the whole discussion for which nothing could be gained. "If the justice of God means that to one and to another, then it is contrary to true religion."

Dr. Bartlett, at 12:45 p. m. took a recess until 3 p. m.

ORPHAN BABY STEWARD.

Because She is an Heiress Many Persons Want to Adopt Her.

BOSTON, N. Y., March 11.—When the terrible wreck near Buffalo last Thursday night deprived Baby Stewart, the fifteen months' old girl, of father and mother and left her miraculously protected from harm between their corpses, it thrust a perplexing question on the community. Baby Stewart is not a beggar, as she will inherit \$50,000 life insurance, and her mother's estate is worth \$100,000. The baby will be \$50,000 for the death of her parents is certainly good for \$100,000 more. In consequence numerous people have offered to adopt the little waif.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beggar, who claims to be a orphan.

Her only relatives are her grandparents on the mother's side, who live at Van Wert, Ohio, but so far they have done nothing for the little beg